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SOVIETS DROP OPPOSITION ON TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

Also Agree on Mandate Plan; Big Five Reach Accord on Voting Formula

Special

LISBON, June 9.—A flash report from San Francisco today said that the Soviets have withdrawn their opposition to the other great powers trusteeship proposals and accepted their formula on the aims of the dependent peoples.

After stressing "self-determination" for subject peoples, Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Ambassador in Washington and now leader of the conference delegation, agreed to "independence or self-government in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned," the report added.

The Russians have also dropped their opposition to the provision safeguarding the existing mandates. The Russian agreement has enabled the Big-Five to reach final settlement of this awkward issue and to pass the whole trusteeship section of the charter to the trusteeship committee and to get it through the committee overnight.

It is now reported to being referred to the drafting committee.

Big Barrier Dissolved

Special

LISBON, June 9.—The United Nations Conference at San Francisco strode forward with renewed zest and optimism yesterday following the announcement that the five permanent members of the prospective world security council have agreed on the voting procedure in the council, but unofficial estimates as to the time it will take to conclude the work of the conference range from ten days to two weeks, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

The announcement made this afternoon by Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State and a conference president, is regarded in San Francisco as dissolving the last big barrier to full accord, the report added.

Under the terms of the agreement reached by the five nations—United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, Chungking and France—no one nation will be empowered to block council discussion or consideration of a dispute which jeopardizes world peace.

However, the agreement is not a new proposal. It is a mutually endorsed interpretation of the Yalta proposal for the voting arrangements in the council. Interpretation has not yet been publicly released as a formal document for incorporation in the charter of the world organization, the report said, but a conference committee is to begin consideration of such a document tomorrow.

In broad outlines, the voting procedure for the security council as proposed by the United Nations would be: (1). On the questions of procedure—majority of any seven of the 11 members of the council would prevail. (2). On the decisions to permit a nation to present to the council a dispute allegedly jeopardizing world peace of any seven members.

Voting Formula Passed

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 8.—The five sponsoring Powers of the United Nations Conference reached full agreement today on the Yalta voting procedure, according to a San Francisco report.

The agreement preserves the principle of unanimity of the permanent members of the Security Council in all steps taken by the Council and at the same time, it assures freedom of hearing and discussion in the Council before action is taken.

Meanwhile, a London dispatch said that Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons that the "Big Three" made no secret agreements at Yalta except an agreement to give Russia three votes in the United Nations. He said that all matters discussed at the Crimea Conference were not made public.

Meet Nears Final Stage

Domei

LISBON, June 8.—The "Big Five" last night reached a complete and unanimous agreement on the interpretation of the Yalta voting formula, according to a San Francisco dispatch. The "Big Five"—Lord Halifax (Britain), Andrei Gromyko (Soviet), Edward Stettinius (United States), Paul Boncour (France), and Wellington Koo (Chungking)—devoted an hour and a quarter to discussions of this and other outstanding problems.

The delegations then scheduled a meeting of the conference steering committee to plan the last stage for winding up the conference and signing of the charter of the United Nations, the report added.

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS SYSTEM SET

A new system of Chiho Sokanbu or Regional Headquarters has been decided by the Government for strengthening the internal administrative structure.

Under the new system, a Regional Headquarters will be established in each district of the present Administrative Council area, or eight Headquarters in all. The Regional Headquarters will be an administrative organ, with authority to direct the prefectural governments within its sphere. Thus, with the enforcement of the new system, internal administration will be in three stages, the Government, Regional Headquarters and prefectural government.

In each Regional Headquarters, one Sokan or Governor-General and one Vice-Governor-General will be appointed excepting in Shikoku and Hokkaido. While the President of the present Administrative Council will concurrently remain as prefectural governor, the Governor-General of the Regional Headquarters will not act as a prefctural governor. Also, the direction of the production of war requirements will be placed under the Governor-General.

With the establishment of the Regional Headquarters, many officials of various Ministries will be transferred to them, thus bringing about a simplification of the structures of such Ministries.

Following the establishment of the Regional Headquarters the Government yesterday announced appointment of Governor-Genera's who head these Regional Headquarters:

Kenichi Kumagai was appointed Governor-General of the Regional Headquarters in Hokkaido, General Chuzo Nishio, Governor-General of Kwanto, Tadayoshi Obata, Governor-General of Tokai, Eiji Yasui, Governor-General of Kinki, Isei Otsuka, Governor-General of Chugoku, Masayoshi Kimura, Governor-General of Shikoku and Kuichiro Totsuka, Governor-General of Kyushu.

SOVIET POWER IN EUROPE FEARED BY SUNDAY TIMES

Huge War Damage, Flood of Communism Pointed to As Hindrances to Peace

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 6.—Pointing out that the puppet governments established by the Soviets in Poland, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria are subject to Moscow's orders, and that the Communists are also active in Italy, Greece, Belgium, France, Trieste, and in other territories, the Sunday Times warns that maintenance of peace in Europe hereafter is no easy task when Britain's desires for the conditions of that peace are considered. The Sunday Times writes:

"Compared to the static trench fighting of the First European War, the Second European War was marked by greatly increased mobility of troops, and particularly the destructive assaults against large cities by the opposing air forces caused vast damage. The destruction suffered by Germany was the greatest ever seen, but that suffered by other European nations, excepting those which were neutral, was also extremely great.

"The war destroyed transportation facilities, dwelling houses, factories, machinery and others. The destruction of transportation facilities, affecting as it did the daily livelihood of the peoples, especially caused serious hardships. The Allied forces gained victory by destroying bridges, railway lines, canals, and other transportation facilities of the enemy, and it is no easy task to reconstruct these facilities now that the war has ended. Unless speedy reconstruction of damaged transportation facilities is made, other postwar problems can not be solved.

"The destruction of dwelling houses, factories and machinery was also thorough. About 10,000,000 persons lost their homes, and several years will be necessary before they are rehabilitated. Further, about 10,000,000 people lost their employment.

"The damage to agricultural villages was comparatively small. The present problem is how to secure labor, seeds and fertilizer. When these necessities are obtained, the recovery of agriculture will be comparatively easy.

"The destruction has given rise to various economic problems. The most serious is the shortage of foodstuff, clothing and fuel. The situations already very serious, and conditions in the coming winter defy imagination. The German policy in occupied territories caused vicious inflation of the worst kind, and unless remedial measures are enforced, economic confusion is bound to come. Not only do economic problems influence state finances, but they also greatly affect national characteristics. The breakdown of national finances means the downfall of the public morality, and with the death of the Nazi polity, a phase of German politics ended.

"Within the European territories occupied by the Allied forces, those which were under the influence of Germany are now controlled by puppet governments under Soviet influence. These are Poland, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria. Communism now floods the whole of Europe. Whether they like it or not, the leaders of the states in the Soviet sphere of influence are subject to Moscow's orders. In addition, the Soviets are conducting political activities in Italy, Greece, Belgium, France, Trieste, and other places.

"Thus maintenance of peace in Europe hereafter is no easy task. Of course, the Soviets desire permanent peace, but they, no less than we ourselves do, wish to condition that peace. We must in a practical manner examine the conditions set forth by the Soviets and we also must submit realistic conditions. In this case, we must consider the interests and wishes of the United States. We cannot solve European problems without fully understanding the attitude of the Soviets to various European nations. The discussion at the San Francisco Conference is of secondary significance. The solution of the food and clothing problems is also secondary in importance."

END OF DOENITZ REGIME IS CONFIRMED BY TOGO

German Diplomatic Organs in Japan, Elsewhere in E. Asia Lose Function

Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo reported at the Cabinet meeting on June 8 that the Doenitz regime of Germany could not but be seen as having lost its ability to function, and that, therefore, the German diplomatic and consular offices in Japan will naturally cease functioning. The Japanese Government accordingly has had recourse to measures through which it has formally confirmed the situation that has arisen in Germany since the arrest of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz by the American and British forces on May 22.

It is natural, therefore, that the functioning of the German diplomatic organs in Japan and in other parts of the Greater East Asiatic area should be stopped. In case of need, German official assets will be controlled.

The attitude of the Imperial Government toward the Doenitz regime was first clarified on May 6 when Foreign Minister Togo declared that a new view would be taken in regard to Japanese-German relations and that freedom of action would be held. Since then, the Doenitz regime became nothing more than an administrative organ under the military administration of the Allied forces, following Germany's unconditional surrender and the military occupation of Germany by the American, British and Soviet forces.

On May 16, the Tripartite Alliance and all other treaties between Japan, Germany and Italy were declared void. This may be said to have been a clarification of the fact that the German Government, with which Japan had been related through treaties, no longer existed. The current measure is a further confirmation by the Japanese Government of the fact that the central regime of Germany had become generally extinct.

The following are the concrete facts on which the judgment concerning the functional extinction of the Doenitz regime is based:

1) General Dwight Eisenhower sent a Supervisory Commission of four men headed by Major-General Lowell Rooks to the German National Defense Headquarters at Flensburg on May 22. On May 23 it was announced that all the members of the Doenitz regime and the German National Defense Headquarters, aggregating 300 officers and several civilian officials, had been placed under arrest.

2) The Flensburg Radio Station ceased broadcasting in the name of the Doenitz regime from the latter part of May, and communications between Ambassador H. G. Stahmer and the Doenitz regime were severed from the middle of May.

3) Such neutral countries as Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Eire and Afghanistan, as well as Thailand, taking the view that the Doenitz regime had lost its function as the Government of Germany, have taken over and are controlling the assets of the German Legations and other official organs.

4) Prime Minister Winston Churchill, answering an interpellation in Parliament on May 20 as to whether or not a German Government existed, declared that, be that as it may, it would be more to the point to call it an "administration" rather than "government." Robert Murphy, Political Adviser to General Eisenhower, declared on May 16 that the Allied High Command did not recognize the existence of either a German Government or Foreign Office and that they were merely making use of the German National Defense Headquarters for the disarming and demobilization of the German armed forces.

5) From the very beginning, the Soviet Union has attacked the Doenitz regime as "war criminals."

DECLARATION OF POLICY ISSUED BY CHURCHILL

States Mother Country Must Act in Concert With All Parts Of Commonwealth

Special

LISBON, June 9.—Prime Minister Churchill today issued an 8,000-word "declaration of policy to the electors" in which he stated "the settlement of Europe and the prosecution of war against Japan depend on decisions of utmost gravity which can only be taken by resolute and experienced men," according to a London dispatch.

"Our alliance with the Soviet Union and our intimate friendship with the United States can be maintained only if we show that our candor is matched by our strength," Churchill declared. He added that the Conservative program is not based upon "unproved theories or fine phrases," but upon "principles that have been tested in fires of war and not found wanting."

"We seek the good of the whole nation," Churchill emphasized, "not that of one section or one faction. We believe in the living unity of the British people which transcends class or party differences."

Churchill insisted that in world affairs the mother country must act in closest possible concert with all other parts of the British Commonwealth and empire and listed the main points of his declaration: "Defense: Britain must not lose her position in world affairs now that the war in Europe is won. Work: The Government accepts as one of its primary aims and responsibilities the maintenance of high and stable level of employment. Homes: prices of materials must be controlled as long as supplies are short. Food and Agriculture: British agriculture will be maintained in a condition to enable efficient producers to obtain reasonable return on the enterprise and capital invested and to enable wages to be paid to a worker sufficient to secure him a proper standard of living. National Insurance: One of our most important tasks will be to pass into law and bring into action as soon as we can a nation-wide and compulsory scheme of national insurance based on the plan announced by the government of all parties in 1944. Health: The Government proposes to create a comprehensive health service. Trade: All possible encouragement will be given to enterprises of individuals and firms to take advantage of export opportunities of all kinds and nothing must be done to paralyze the spirit of adventure. Fuel and Power: A central authority will be set up to insist that necessary measures are taken and to provide such help and guidance as is useful. Money: It will be our aim and purpose to make an early reduction in taxation in a way that will stimulate energy and permit free industrial choice. One object of our financial policy is to keep prices from rising and make sure that savers do not see the purchasing power of their savings dwindle.'

Not once in his 20-page manifesto does Churchill refer to the Conservatives or to the Conservative Party.

Silence Kept on Laval

Special

LISBON, June 9.—Whether or not Pierre Laval former Vichy Prime Minister, has actually left Spain is still not definitely known, but the general agreement in Paris is that he has been moved, according to a Paris dispatch. There 's still no news of his having been moved, the report said, and officials in France remain silent in the attempt to keep the transfer of Laval from Spain to a French prison a secret until he is safely under lock and key. Such statements as are being made are contradictory, the report stated. For instance, the Foreign Office hinted today at a last-minute hitch whereas the Home Office and Minister of Justice said he was expected very shortly and that all was ready to receive him.

5 ENEMY WARSHIPS SUNK, DAMAGED OFF OKINAWA

Nippon Special Attack Units Ram and Set Afire Two Aircraft Carriers

Domei

SOUTHWEST ISLANDS BASE, June 9.—Japanese Air Units sank one cruiser and one transport, beside damaging one cruiser in the waters south of the main Okinawa island during the first five days in June.

Early on the morning of June 7, Kamikaze Special Attack Corps units attacked an enemy task force operating in the waters off the Sento Islands and rammed and set ablaze two enemy aircraft carriers. On the night of June 8, Japanese air units repeatedly attacked enemy fleet units off the main Okinawa island as well as the enemy air bases on the island.

U.S. Ships Rammed

Domei

FRONT AIR BASE, June 8.—The Japanese Special Attack Forces are keeping up their activities in the face of the increasingly serious Okinawa war situation. Late last night and early this morning units of the Shinbu Special Attack Corps, flying in formation, launched two separate ramming attacks against enemy fleet units off the main Okinawa island.

In an effort to cut down the enemy operations, through which the invaders are trying to make up for their losses on land, the Japanese special attack planes inflicted tremendous blows to the enemy fleet units. As the main theater of fighting moves southward, the enemy warships appear to be shifting their bombardments toward the southern extremity of the main Okinawa island in an effort to assist the land forces. On the other hand, enemy fleets continue to operate near Iheya Island, north of the main Okinawa island.

Air reconnaissance flights on June 6 revealed that the enemy air force on the main Okinawa island had been reinforced considerably. An aggregate of well over 400 enemy planes, including P-47's, P-51's, P-38's and carrier planes which are in the majority, were noted. These enemy planes are trying to block the operations of the Japanese Special Attack Units by patrolling the Amami-Oshima area and are attacking the Japanese air bases in the South Kyushu area.

ENEMY IN BURMA BOMBED

Attempt to Cross Sittang River Foiled by Nippon Airmen

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, June 9.—The enemy has been accumulating supplies on the right bank of the Sittang River with the object of attempting a crossing. The Japanese Air Force in the Burma region attacked the enemy force in this sector several times to frustrate this move.

On the morning of June 5, crack units of the Japanese fighter planes repeatedly bombed the enemy positions on the right bank of the Sittang River and a point some nine kilometers northwest of the right bank, setting ablaze one supply dump and blasting some 16 motor trucks. As a result of the attack the enemy positions were thrown into utter confusion and sustained considerable damage. All the Japanese planes returned safely to the base.

CHIANG'S RULE OPPOSED

Chengtu Students Stage Demonstration Against Dictatorship

Domei

SHANGHAI, June 10.—Opposing the dictatorship of Chiang Kai-shek, a large number of students in Chengtu staged a big demonstration on the occasion of the May 4 anniversary, according to a Hsi Hwa news agency report from Yenan. The dispatch reported as follows:

Because the Chungking authorities banned the news concerning the outbreak of the students' demonstration in Chengtu, nothing was known about the incident until recently at Yenan and Chungking. However, the incident was made known by representatives who returned to Yenan from the Sixth National Congress of the Kuomintang.

On the occasion of the May 4 anniversary day more than 3,000 university and middle school students in Chengtu assembled and pledged to fight to the last for the acquisition of democratic freedom. Marching through the streets the students distributed bills for the "rejection of Fascist Dictatorship and the realization of democratic politics."

Some 105 professors who later joined the demonstration, made speeches in the street to stir up the masses, declaring:

"Our movement in the past has been to save the country through the downfall of imperialism, but our present task is to oppose the dictatorship of Chiang Kai-shek."

A clash which occurred between the masses and the members of the Kuomintang Party, was suppressed by the police force only after several days.

GRACIOUS RESCRIPTS GRANTED DIET

Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers, and Toshio Shimada, Speaker of the House of Representatives, one after the other, proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 10:30 a.m. on June 10, and in an audience with His Majesty the Emperor presented to the Throne the replies of the respective Houses to the Imperial Rescript granted at the opening ceremony of the Diet.

His Imperial Majesty was pleased to grant Rescripts to both Houses.

The President of the House of Peers and the Speaker of the House of Representatives left the Imperial presence, under a deep feeling of gratitude for the further honor done to the Houses.

They reported the results of their visit to the Imperial Palace to their respective Houses in plenary session.

The Imperial Rescript granted to the House of Peers follows:

"We appreciate the deep respects paid by the House of Peers."

The Imperial Rescript granted to the House of Representatives follows:

"We appreciate the deep respects paid by the House of Representatives."

PARTY'S BACKING SOUGHT ON WAR EMERGENCY BILL

Government Confers With Leaders of Dai-Nippon Seijikai on Vital Legislation

The Government conferred with leaders of the Dai Nippon Seijikai with regard to the Wartime Emergency Measure Bill. This bill which is the most important of the bills which have been introduced to the 87th extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet by the Government is, so to speak, a bill conferring absolute authority of the Imperial Diet relating to emergency measures of the moment upon it. The Government has been seeking the understanding of various quarters of late in connection with this important bill. The Government is seeking approval of the Diet for the bill which, as a legislative measure, has the same effect as the exercise of the "supreme power" as provided for in Article 31 of the Constitution.

The present Diet session is the first to be opened since the Dai Nippon Seijikai was organized. In the light of the importance of the bill General Jiro Minami, President of the Dai Nippon Seijikai, had a talk with Prime Minister Admiral Kantaro Suzuki on June 7 concerning the bill. Tadahiko Okada, Welfare Minister, conferred with Mr. Kanamitsu, director of the executive department of the Dai Nippon Seijikai, about the bill in the Diet on June 8. At these talks the Government effected a preliminary liaison with the leaders of the Dai Nippon Seijikai with regard to the purport of the enactment of the law and its operation since the bill is unprecedentedly important in the annals of the Diet in Japan.

The attitude of the Dai Nippon Seijikai is that it is ready to approve any emergency measure bill in order to pass through the emergency situation.

Emergency Bill Explained

The Wartime Emergency Measure bill presented by the Government to the House of Representatives Saturday is as follows:

Article 1: For overcoming the State crisis in the War of Greater East Asia, the Government may, when urgently necessary, issue orders or take steps necessary for proper measures concerning the following matters, regardless of the stipulations in other laws and regulations.

1. Maintenance and increase of war requirement production.
2. Maintenance of the supply of foodstuff and other requisites for livelihood.
3. Maintenance and improvement of transportation and communications.
4. Strengthening of defense and maintenance of order.
5. Adjustment of taxation system.
6. Remedial measures for war damages.
7. Other matters necessary for concentrating and manifesting the fighting strength, specified by Imperial Ordinances.

Article II: The Government may compensate for losses caused by the disposal made according to the order issued under the provision of the previous Article.

Article III: Those violating the order or disposal made according to the provisions of Article I shall be sentenced to imprisonment of not more than ten years or fined not more than ¥100,000.

Those who refuse to comply with or try to avoid the disposal made according to the orders issued under the provisions of Article 1 shall be punished with imprisonment of not more than three years or fined not more than ¥5,000.

The provisions of Articles 35, 48 and 49 of the National Mobilization Law shall be applied in case of the foregoing two paragraphs.

Article IV: Respecting the important steps taken according to the provisions of Article I, the Government shall report them to the Wartime Emergency Measure Committee according to the stipulation of the Imperial Ordinance.

Regulations regarding the Wartime Emergency Measure Committee shall be stipulated by an Imperial Ordinance.

Article V: Necessary items concerning the enforcement of this law shall be stipulated by Imperial Ordinances.

SUPPLEMENTARY REGULATION

The date of the enforcement of the law shall be defined by an Imperial Ordinance.

Policy on Volunteer Corps

The policy of mobilizing the Volunteer fighting corps to bolster the production field was clarified by War Minister Anami at the plenary session of the House of Representatives Saturday afternoon, in reply to a question by Juhiro Morita.

"The volunteer fighting corps will be mobilized to strengthen the production field, according to local conditions, but excepting in special cases, they will be made to offer their efforts for production in the spirit of the national volunteer corps," the War Minister said. "Regulations for punishment of the members of the fighting corps have formulated, and it has been asked whether there is any plan to honor them for special service. The application of the general criminal code would be too severe, and have a measure to lighten the punishments is now proposed. As to honors for distinguished service, they will be treated similarly as men of the fighting service. I promise that due attention will be given to properly reward the members of the volunteer fighting corps."

KEIHIN DISTRICT RAIDED

300 B-29's, 70 P-51's Attack Air Force Facilities

Approximately 300 B-29 bombers from a southern base, protected by about 70 P-51 fighters, carried out sporadic raids over the northwestern and southwestern parts of the Keihin district as well as Chiba Prefecture in three waves, principally with bombs for about two hours and a half from 6:50 a.m., Sunday.

Consisting of about 120 B-29's, the first formation 90 in all, struck the northwestern part of the Keihin district. After the bombing, the raiders fled by way of Chiba Prefecture toward the Kashimanada Sea. Meanwhile, 30 out of the first formation penetrated the area under the control of the Northeastern Army District.

In concert with 70 P-51's, the second formation, numbering about 120 B-29's, bombed the northwestern part of the Keihin District and the area northwest of the capital.

This was followed by the third formation of 60 B-29's which penetrated the southwestern part of the Keihin District.

Sunday's raid was mainly aimed at the destruction of Japanese Air Force facilities in the Keihin District. However, hampered by thick clouds, the enemy carried out blind bombing from a high altitude, and damage caused to the Japanese side was extremely slight. Investigations are now under way to ascertain the battle results obtained by the Japanese Anti-Air Raid Forces.

Urges Food Conference

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 8.—British Food Minister John J. Llewellen today urged that an urgent conference on the food situation in Europe should be held as soon as possible, according to a London report.

78TH DIET SESSION BUSY OVER VITAL LEGISLATIONS

Both Houses Speed Up Legislative Work in Effort to Adjourn on Sunday

Both Houses of the Imperial Diet resumed activities Sunday morning by speedily approving the various important legislations in an effort to wind up their work by last night.

The plenary session of the House of Peers was opened at 11:25 a.m. on Sunday when the two bills for revision of the wartime special civil and criminal laws and wartime special cases in the application of the law concerning organization of the court of law were introduced.

The Chairman of the committee for the bills made a report on the result of the committee's examination and the bills were approved by the House of Peers. The two bills were then sent to the House of Representatives.

Four bills concerning the army and navy criminal laws, revision of the election law, the national volunteer corps and the wartime transferred from the House of Representatives were submitted to the plenary session of the House of Peers and were referred to the committees concerned respectively. The House of Peers then went into recess.

The plenary session of the House of Peers was re-opened in the afternoon when the committees approved the four bills. The four bills were urgently introduced to the plenary session and were unanimously approved by the House of Peers, as reported by the Chairmen of the Committees respectively.

After having approved these important bills the House of Peers adjourned.

Lower House Active

The House of Representatives opened its plenary session at 10 a.m. on Sunday when the two bills concerning the wartime emergency measures and national volunteer corps were introduced.

The chairmen of the committees for these two bills made reports on the outcome of the committees' investigation into the bills and the bills were unanimously approved by the House. The two bills were then transferred to the House of Peers.

Two bills concerning revision of the wartime special civil and criminal laws and organization of the court of law which were forwarded from the House of Peers were then introduced to the House of Representatives. Having turned over these two bills to the committees the House of Representatives went into recess.

When the committees had completed investigation of these two bills the House Representatives re-opened its plenary session in the afternoon. The Lower House approved the two bills, as reported by the chairmen of the committees.

A congratulatory address was made on behalf of the two members of the House of Representatives who were called up to the colors in the course of the plenary session of the House of Representatives. At the same time a memorial address on the death of two members, Messrs. Jutaro Takahashi and Seiichi Aoki was delivered.

MONETARY PACT APPROVED

U.S. House of Representatives Passes Bretton Woods Agreement

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 8.—The U.S. House of Representatives by a vote of 345 to 18 approved the Bretton Woods International Monetary Agreement and the legislation now goes before the Senate, according to a Washington report today.

The purpose of the agreement is firstly, to create a world bank; secondly, to make long term stabilization loans to countries encountering difficulties; and thirdly, each nation will have an equal share in the bank in proportion to the stocks it holds. Of the $9,100,000,000 bank capital, the United States will subscribe $3,175,000,000. The bank capital will work firstly to stabilize the currency of all cooperating nations in terms of gold; secondly, to remove barriers against making boundaries and thirdly, to provide a revolving fund.

Baring Amery-Wavell Talks

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 8.—Leopold S. Amery, British Secretary of State for India, declared today that he will probably make a statement next Wednesday on his recent consultations with Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India, according to a London report.

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TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, [illegible].
Telephone: Ginza (57) [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times [illegible]-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo [illegible].

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1776.
KOBE: 45, [illegible], [illegible]-ku. Tel. Sannomiya [illegible]-1

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Chungking's Fear of Soviet Influence

The recent appointment of T. V. Soong and Weng Wen-hao as President and Vice-President, respectively, of the Executive Yuan of the Chungking regime, as previously pointed out, represents a distinct move toward the strengthening of American influence. There can be no question that the selection of these men, who have been so closely identified with the facilitating of American economic penetration into China, to the most responsible political posts in the Chungking regime constitutes a conscious effort on the part of Chungking to rely ever more completely upon American aid.

Although Chungking's internal economic situation may have been primarily responsible for this intensified pro-American tendency on the part of Chiang Kai-shek's regime, there can be recognized therein also a sign of profound misgivings over the increasing technical aid which the Soviet Union is extending to the Yenan regime. Chiang apparently welcomes American aid in order to hold back the advancing influence of the Soviets.

Heretofore the Soviet Government and the Moscow Communists have refrained from manifesting any noticeable inclination to support the Yenan regime and have maintained a cool attitude. But it is possible to conjecture that some sort of Soviet influence may have lain behind the breakdown of the recent negotiations for collaboration between Yenan and Chungking. Whether this is true or not, however, it cannot be denied that recently Soviet newspapers and magazines have come to take an increasingly strong attitude in denouncing the undemocratic character of the Chungking regime, and there has come to be much which resembles outright support for Yenan.

For instance, the Izvestia on June 3 severely assailed the Chungking regime, declaring that the Chungking Kuomintang continued to cling to dictatorship, that the reactionaries of the party were firmly opposed to the desire of the liberal elements to democratize China, and that Chungking troops were being misused to blockade the Eighth Route Army and the newly organized Fourth Army, thus preventing the attainment of Chinese unity. Added to such press attacks is the report that the Soviet Union has decided to send technical missions to Yenan. Although these may not be political in character, strictly speaking, nevertheless they cannot help but exert some political influence.

Although Moscow is busy with the pressing problem of the disposal of Germany while many other matters call for its attention with so much happening at present on the international scene, it must naturally be expected that Soviet influence, liberated from the limitations imposed by the demands of the war against Germany, will now gradually infiltrate more actively than before into China. Rumors of new developments in Sinkiang are an indication of what may be expected from this direction.

Accordingly, Chungking has become anxious for a counterbalance to the potential pressure of Soviet influence which might be brought to bear upon it. The Yenan regime it has always regarded as a bitter and dangerous rival. To this enemy has now been added the further potentiality of strength through Soviet support. No wonder Chungking seeks to enlist American aid by reforming its administration to become more acceptable to the Americans than ever. This effort springs from the desire to hold down the Yenan regime and to hold back the Soviet Union as well as from the sheer desire for America's material contributions.

The selection of the new President and Vice-President of the Executive Yuan clearly indicates this motive. Tragic indeed is the position of Chungking which is falling ever deeper into the clutches of foreign imperialism by trying to play the United States and the Soviet Union against each other.

Whither Britain?

In view of the fact that both the Laborites and the Conservatives are in complete agreement on the point of prosecuting the war against Japan, it is clear that the present British political struggle hinges essentially on internal political issues. There is, however, no room for doubt that it also is closely connected with the development of the current great war. The struggle between the Laborites and the Conservatives became intense about six or seven months ago over such issues as social security, housing, and the Indian policy. All these problems are hinted on the development of the war. The coalition government, which deceived its own people and the Indians with these issues as bait, was faced upon the termination of the war in Europe with the necessity of presenting some solution to these problems. As a result a split was caused in the coalition government.

The declaration by such Labor leaders as Ernest Bevin and Herbert Morrison that the coming general election will be the biggest turning point in British political history indicates that Britain, in the disposal of its internal problems, stands at the crossroads at which it must choose between socialism and private enterprise. It may be that the Conservatives enjoy the advantage in the coming election in view of the power of tradition among the British masses and the prestige of Winston Churchill, who is considered, whether correctly or not, to have saved Britain. But it is nevertheless certain that whether victory goes to the Conservatives or to the Laborites the British people will not be saved from their political poverty.

No matter how much the British people dream of the happy, prosperous days of free enterprise now past, it is clear that with Britain having used up its national strength in the war, the return of the happy days of the past is impossible. Even the Labor policy of continuing and strengthening the wartime structure of control economy based on the emergency laws is bound to lead to failure. For Britain has received such a heavy blow during the war that postwar Britain will not be able to right itself through any such halfway "socialism" as the Labor Party advocates. On the Indian problem too, the ideology of the Indian people has developed to such an extent that they will no longer be satisfied with such a policy that taken by the Labor Party. India has advanced far since the Gandhi era.

The political struggle at present is between the Conservatives and the Laborites, between private enterprise and "socialism," but it is clear that Britain will not be saved through the victory of either. When the British people are disappointed with both, the way Britain will go will be either toward ruin or revolution.

In some there is a kind of graceless modesty that makes a man ashamed of requiting an obligation, because it is a confession that he has received one.

An extraordinary haste to discharge an obligation, is a sort of ingratitude.

Obstinacy is will asserting itself without being able to justify itself. It is persistence without a reasonable motive.—It is the tenacity of self-love substituted for that of reason and conscience.

HUMAN BOMBS

Something More Than What's Implied by Term

By Major-General Tadayoshi Sakurai

Editor's Note: Major-General Sakurai, the writer of the present article, is renowned as the author of the "Human Bullets."

There is no war without the loss of life. As Wu Tze, a famous Chinese strategist of yore, rightly says: "A field of battle is a scene of dead bodies." Time was when, however, some people seriously considered the possibility of war involving no sacrifice of life. They thought such a war possible in which all the fighting could be done by machinery to the exclusion of men, so that the severest battle might be found to entail hardly any casualty on either side. In a future war, it was imagined, victory would go to that side which lost less machinery than the other. The display of much activity in the former World War by airplanes and tanks encouraged the view that human agents might be dispensed with in future wars.

War might be a pleasant occupation if it could be fought without bloodshed, but it is extremely unlikely that such a dream will ever be realized. Tactics may change, but men will ever remain the dominant factor in war.

Japanese planes go blasting themselves against B-29's. This, no doubt, is a combat in which one machine is pitted against another, but it is the men on the planes that count. After the former World War, much controversy arose among military scientists as to which would prove a more decisive factor in future wars, machinery or men, but no definite verdict was then given on the issue. Now, the present war testifies conclusively that the human factor is as important as the mechanical factor. The two are inseparably bound up with each other in war. Men cannot achieve exploits without the aid of mechanized weapons.

Never Disheartened

In the Russo-Japanese War, battles fought around Port Arthur were so severe and sanguinary that in one case a certain regiment was all but annihilated. Many an officer including its commander fell fighting and the whole regiment or what was left of it was found to be in possession of no more than a few rounds of ammunition. Even this did not dishearten the few survivors who, with an undaunted spirit and undiminished energy, still went at it, tooth and nail. The same daring spirit the Japanese officers and men today possess in abundance, as the heroic deeds of shock attack corps amply prove. It is this death-defying spirit which permeates every member of the special attack corps too.

The gallant members of the special attack corps do not rely solely on their planes. As Rai Sanyo, a famous Japanese writer and historian, says: "Victory depends not on weapons but on men." It is, of course, wrong to belittle the value of machinery or weapons, but it is, after all, men, not machinery, that are the decisive factor. Human bullets or bombs stand first and foremost in the order of importance.

"The war-cry of Japanese soldiers pierced the hearts of Russians," commented a certain foreign paper during the Russo-Japanese War, and the Yanks are now as much terrified by Japanese human bullets. There is an interesting episode. A Japanese soldier who had forgotten to fix a bayonet to his rifle when ordered to charge actually got half the barrel of his rifle buried into the body of the victim of his attack. To an unconquerable spirit nothing is impossible.

To crash their planes against enemy warships with telling effects, the members of the special attach corps must have a good knowledge of the construction of these ships. It is not enough for them to run their planes into their targets they must hit their intended victims at their vital point, if they are to be sent to the bottom. It is no simple matter for human bullets or bombs to attain their end in modern warfare.

A Comrade-in-Arms

A member of a certain special attack corps said to me: "My airplane is a part and parcel of the human bomb that I am. It seems to share my feelings at all times and all circumstances. I do not look upon it as a mere machine. I often feel inclined to talk to it as my comrade-in-arms." Indeed, an airplane is, for its loving pilot, no longer a cold and inanimate machine. This accounts for the fact that on returning to his base after an air combat, the pilot is often seen to be tapping the body of his plane or stroking its propeller tenderly as if he were expressing his appreciation of the good services it rendered in the day's fight.

In this way, men fight with their airplanes and tanks which they know will stand by them through thick and thin. "It is our anger that carries death to the enemy," says Sun Tze, another famous Chinese strategist in ancient days. Burning with righteous indignation, they go crashing against the enemy. At the command, "Kill and be killed!" men, airplanes, tanks and all rush roaring at the enemy never to return.

Human bullets laugh at numerical superiority. A solitary plane piloted by a redoubtable member of the special attack corps dashes fearlessly into a swarm of enemy planes. "A small number is no match for a large number," Mencius says, but human bullets will be unworthy of their name, if they wince under numerical superiority.

Once upon a time, there was a fateful place where one had to take one of the two roads lying ahead. If one followed the right road one was sure to be exposed to a deadly enemy fire, while if one took the left road one was secure from it. The former was called the Road of Hell and the latter the Road of Paradise. Everyone that came along took the Road of Hell, though he was well aware of the grave danger besetting it. No one took the Road of Paradise despite his knowlede of its absolute safety. Japanese soldiers and sailors are unhesitating in their choice of the Road of Hell. They do not mind getting killed for the cause of their country; they gladly lay down their lives in hopes of getting the Rising Sun flag planted on their bodies. They think nothing of dying; their sole concern is to bring victory to their country. The aim of Japanese human bullet tactics is to hurl at the enemy what he dreads most. To the doughboys the mere mention of human bullets is enough to make their blood run cold. These tactics take the enemy at his weakest point, for he is absolutely incapable of adopting such methods of fighting.

Feelings of the Men

A member of a special attack corps observed: "We can make away with a few thousand hostile sailors at one swoop by sinking one enemy warship, but it is not simply from considerations of such numerical gains that we fling our plane against an enemy warship to send her to the bottom. We know that such exploits on our part will strike terror into the hearts of all the enemy and make the surviving enemy tremble, thereby robbing them of much of their fighting spirit. We cannot live to ascertain the result of our own attack but we can die with the consciousness that we are contributing our share to open the way for the final victory of our beloved country."

Terror-stricken by the death-defying deeds of the Japanese, the enemy is realizing the limitations of what science can do. He is confronted with something very formidable which cannot be overcome either by his superior mechanical power or his mighty material capacity.

The death-defying deeds of Japanese soldiers and sailors on land, on the sea and in the air symbolize tactics peculiarly Japanese. The enemy who denounces such deeds as suicidal is blind to their true significance. A matter of fact, they embody tactics of the highest order.

Some scientists have such absolute faith in mechanized weapons of war that they are prone to hold human agents in scant regard. They condemn human bullet tactics as crazy. In their opinion, human bullet tactics was tried and failed at Port Arthur. General Nogi was, no doubt, a great man but his human bullet tactics availed him nothing, for it failed to make any impression on the enemy's mechanized defenses, they even asserted. The Japanese human bullet tactics did not fail at Port Arthur, as they claim, however. The Japanese Army was not perhaps very efficiently equipped at the time. It could not be hoped to be equipped better than it actually was, considering her national resources in those days.

Superhuman Heroism

Though not really armed with a single machine gun, however, the Japanese Army reduced the Fort of Port Arthur which the enemy had flauntingly declared to be impregnable. The defenders of the Fort did not, indeed, disguise their amazement at the superhuman heroism displayed by the Japanese troops which accomplished what big guns and machine guns could not be expected to achieve.

European strategists who were struck by the achievements of airplanes and tanks which made their doubt in actual fighting in the former World War jumped to the conclusion that human power was worth only one-hundredth of mechanical power at the most. This theory had its echoes in Japan also where some publicists were soon expatiating on the omnipotence of machinery. The debacle which the well-mechanized French forces suffered at the hands of 100 battalions of German storm troopers on the Western Front in the spring of 1918, however, knocked the bottom out of this theory.

Japanese tactics center on human bullets equipped with machines—human bullets with airplanes, tanks and guns as their comrades-in-arms. The Japanese "human bullets" today, as exemplified by the special attack corps, etc., seem to embody something more than what was implied by the term when I first used it in describing one death-defying Japanese corps after another which sallied forth to storm the strong forts of Port Arthur in the Russo-Japanese War.

Miracle Didn't Happen, Says Nippon Scribe Describing Conditions in Berlin After Fall

By Arrangement With the Asahi
By YOSHIO MORIYA

The miracle did not happen after all. Those who expected it are now standing in the ruins, stupefied. Europe, after years of harrowing destruction and accumulating tragedies finds its people deprived of the power to think. Absolutely stupefied, they only feel gnawing hunger. That is the present condition of Germany. From the depth of hunger comes up tears followed by more tears. But they are not tears of mortification because when they feel mortified, some remnant of resistance power is noticeable. But such resistant strength is not evident among the present German people. The destruction suffered by them in the present war has been so thorough and complete. To curse fate may be an expression that fits the case. The direct feeling that after all it was useless is seen in cold reality. They only weep. There is no greater tragedy than rationalists not being permitted a word of refutation and being forced to become extreme fatalists.

German leaders once said that as the result of the war there would be one who wins and remains, and the other that is extinguished in death and that they would never be the latter. It has now become a pitiful premonition. In the modern total war, there is no middle-way solution because it is a war of total strength. Thus Germany reached where she would go. The suffering at Berlin has gone far beyond the realm of dream. My associates urged me to write, pushing a pencil toward me, but I cannot think of anything to write. Will what I write be of interest to the Japanese? There must be more important things for Japan which now stands at an important cross-road. The excitement over the opening of the German-Soviet war, the bloody battle of Normandy, the tragedy of Stalingrad, the fantastic joy over the appearance of the V-1 and many other developments had agitated the people. The theme of a drama is more interesting if it is greatly complicated. But for a war, only its end is important. The final full-stop is everything.

Miracles Can't Happen

The great truth of war lies in its end. At the same time in modern wars, miracles can not easily happen. The recovery of the Soviets and the persistence of the British were not miracles but were brought about by their respective background strength. Strong power is stronger than weak power. This extremely common sense fact is revealed as a truth in the conclusion of the war. If we were to search for a miracle, the fact that while placed in an insuperable predicament, Germany persisted to the last until Berlin was taken might be called a miracle. Of course, the German persistence after the enemy's breaking through the Rhine was the persistence of the Nazi spirit alone, losing all hopes politically and spiritually. There is a limit to the supplementation of material strength by spiritual force. This can be particularly declared definitely as regard the European war. The German people barely breathed their own duties within the perfect cast of the total strength war. It was after the great enemy forces of eight or nine army corps opened their final general attack on Berlin on the Oder River on April 16 that Germany confessed her dreadful true condition.

Then a strange development took place. On April 16, Fuehrer Hitler issued a notice to the German officers and men, upon realizing the true general attack on Berlin, two days after the opening of the action by Soviet forces. The notice said: "The eastern front is the front that will decide the fate of Germany. Berlin will remain forever as Germany's capital. Officers and men of the eastern front, fight firmly and bravely." Yet the war situation at that time showed that the British-American forces on the western front drove into the heart of Central Germany and built bridgeheads on the eastern shore of the Elbe River, and thus were ready to march on to Berlin. Then why under such a strained condition did Hitler emphasize the danger on the eastern front and fail to say a word about the western front? That was the first doubt we felt.

Reich Capital Battered

Then also it was a question among us whether Berlin would be declared an unarmed city. Though two-thirds of its total population had already dipersed, Berlin at that time was still a great metropolis with 3,000,000 women and children. If the city was to stand siege, how was the food supply to be obtained? How were the wounded to be treated? When we imagine such a serious and pitiful confusion as never before seen in history, we can say that the German authorities had to make profound consideration. Judging from what we saw, all Berlin citizens were daily expecting the declaration making it an open city. Even the Transocean News Agency issued a report that the question of declaring Berlin an unarmed city would be decided either way during April 22.

In the midst of the bombardment of 20 cm. shells of Soviet artillery on the central section of Berlin where the Asahi Office stood, the citizens lived underground and the entire city of Berlin was in turmoil. It was after the issuance of an order by Himmler urging every town and village to stage desperate resistance, that there arose a serious conflict among the leaders of Germany, just before the greatest tragedy of the century. On April 25, Propaganda Minister Goebbels gave a mid-way solution to this question, and an order was issued urging the defense of Berlin by men in uniform alone, and declaring that women engaging in defense should wear uniforms. But it was the same for the fate of Berlin.

Thus Berlin was whirled into the tragedy in a manner that appeared to onlookers to be reckless. Then for ten days there continued the undescribable street fighting. We bodily experienced the fierceness of the Soviet artillery attack. Where the Asahi Office stood, even the underground rooms were pierced by shells, and into our office were brought bodies of women and children. As the office came to look like a bandaging station, I with Mr. Hara drove a motorcar and went to the Japanese Embassy, where Counseller Kawahara and 11 other staff members as well as the staff of the Yokohama Specie Bank were taking refuge. The Embassy was repeatedly bombed, and it seems strange that we are all alive, remembering the impression of the Tenchosetsu ceremony held in the dark underground room.

Soviets Enter Berlin

Day then broke. "That seems to be a Russian soldier" one shouted, looking out through a crack in the door. Soldiers wearing iron helmets different in shape from those of German soldiers were walking slowly over the bodies of fallen Germans, in groups of three or five. They seemed to be searching for something. All were as black as bears. That is the historic moment when we saw for the first time Soviet soldiers in Berlin. That was the morning of May 2.

On the previous evening before we felt deeply moved when we heard the broadcast that Fuehrer Hitler had died in battle. The curtain finally fell on the European war abruptly and sadly. One who sees the ruins of Berlin would wonder what made Germany fight to that extent. The central section of the city, with government offices and eight kilometers square in extent is thoroughly devastated. The ten days' street fighting had three times the destructive power than that of two years' air bombing.

The cause of the defeat of Nazi Germany cannot be explained in a few words. But from the very beginning Germany suffered because of the two-front war. Until the last she did not give up hope for adjusting the war to a single-front one. Nazi Germany tried to resist to the last despite the strategic hopelessness, simply expecting a break between the American-British and the Soviet fronts, which would give her a political chance. The offer of surrender to Britain and the United States by Himmler was just such a hopeless attempt. Now Germany is occupied by the troops of the four nations, France also joining the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union. The Red flag now flies all over Berlin, and the citizens are forgetting the past for they wish to live. The rich and middle classes have all disappeared. All human shapes seen on the streets of Berlin are painted in the color of death.

The writer joined the triumphant entry of troops into Nanking, Warsaw, Brussels and Paris, but now I have for the first time bodily experienced the misery of the capital of the defeated nation, and thus my idea that the result of a war means the whole of the war is further strengthened.

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